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B. ANTHONY STEWART

DRUMS SOUND, GOURDS RATTLE, AND SPIRITS LIFT AS A "BAMBOCHE" FILLS THE HAITIAN NIGHT WITH MUSIC AND LAUGHTER (Bulletin No. 1).

Bulletin No. 1, March 6, 1950.

Haiti Beats Drums for Trade and Tourists

HAITI, beating its publicity drums for more trade, more tourists, and better relations between nations, is a land where the roll of drums echoes almost constantly across the farmlands and mountains.

The drums talk with slight provocation in the black Caribbean republic just east of Cuba. To visitors, the steady tom-tom beat wafting across the hills carries visions of weird voodoo rites. More likely, the sound originates at a *bamboche* (illustration, cover), a friendly social gathering, or a *coumbite*, a community work project.

International Exposition in Progress

The more than 3,000,000 inhabitants are mostly small landowners, descendants of African slaves. Their plots are small, the soil is poor, their work is hard. At planting and harvest time they join forces and make a big party out of a tedious job. This is a coumbite, similar to barn-raisings and husking bees of pioneer United States. Music and singing accompany the work and the drums provide the basic rhythm.

Current visitors may drink in some of the atmosphere of "voodoo Haiti" without leaving Port au Prince, the capital and only large city. Part of the Haitian International Exposition, scheduled to run to June, is devoted to exhibitions of dances, songs, and drum music which stem from the slave period. In bamboo and thatch dwellings characteristic of the island are housed collections of folk art which, like the music and dancing, harks back to the African mother country.

Port au Prince's "world's fair," open since last December, commemorates the 200th anniversary of the city. Sixteen nations, including the United States, have exhibits in the modern-styled gleaming white exposition halls extending along the sun-soaked beach.

Tourists lured to Haiti find a land unique in many respects in the Western Hemisphere if not in the entire world. It has the densest population of any American republic. The United States would have a billion inhabitants at the same density. Haiti is the only French-speaking country in the New World. It is the only country in the world that shares an island with another sovereign domain. The Dominican Republic occupies the eastern two-thirds of the island, which is called Hispaniola.

History Begins Early

Haiti became the first Negro republic in the world. Among American countries, only the United States gained its freedom earlier.

Haiti's amazing history began at the beginning of the New World record. On Christmas Eve, 1492, Columbus's flagship, the *Santa Maria*, was wrecked on a reef near the northwest corner of the island. Near by, he established the first colony in the Western Hemisphere by leaving 40 of his men in a fort built of the wrecked ship. On his second voyage, Columbus found all his men had been killed by Indians.

Succeeding Spanish settlers soon killed off the Indians. French set-

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CAPT. BROOKE DOLAN, 2D

THE GREAT "CHORTEN" OF NENNING GOMPA LOOKS OUT OVER THE IRRIGATED FIELDS SURROUNDING GYANGTZE, IMPORTANT TIBETAN CITY

The Buddhist shrine has eyes (below the hivelike steeple) to watch over its territory. Inside, sacred idols and paintings fill 80 chambers. The surrounding buildings make up one of the monasteries, or lamaseries, which are scattered over Tibet (Bulletin No. 2).

Bulletin No. 2, March 6, 1950.

Tibet, "Roof of the World," Has China Ties

TIBET, which Chinese communists are bracketing with Hainan, Formosa, and the west China provinces as territory still to be "liberated," is a remote plateauland nearer India than China proper. It is separated from both by the world's highest mountains—the Himalayas and the connecting complex of ranges in Asia's vast interior.

A dozen centuries ago western China was paying tribute to Tibet. Not until the 18th century was the process reversed when Manchu Emperor Kang Hsi set up a firm Chinese control at Lhasa, Tibet's capital.

"Independent," But with Strings

Handicapped by distance and mountains, the Chinese stewardship declined throughout the 19th century. It was reestablished in the last years of the Manchu dynasty, which, in 1912, gave way to the Chinese Republic. It has been reasserted in various ways by the republic, especially from 1935 on.

The Tibetan urge for independence has been repeatedly made plain, however, in dealings with Chinese missions to Lhasa. The state is currently described as "politically independent although under nominal Chinese suzerainty."

Highest country in the world, Tibet has an average level higher than the 14,495-foot top of Mt. Whitney, California, tallest peak in the United States. It is three times the size of California. Mighty Mt. Everest and other unconquered Himalayan massifs form the barrier of Tibet's southern and western frontier, limiting access to India and Indian ports. Along the north and northeast borders, and into China, stretches the rugged Kunlun Range.

Tibet is without railroads, motor highways, deep waterways, or other modern means of commercial transportation. Yak and pony caravans bear the brunt of travel on the winding trail from India through Lhasa to northwest China. Threading through 17,000-foot mountain passes, it was a major Asian trade route centuries ago, and was pressed into emergency service as a Chinese military supply route in World War II.

Ruled by Priest-king

Barley is Tibet's subsistence grain. Fruits and vegetables have a place in the agriculture of the lofty valleys. Sheep and yaks are the livestock leaders. Wool leads a limited export list that includes livestock, hides, salt, borax, tea, and musk.

Tibet is a theocracy—governed by priests of Lamaism, the state religion. A form of Buddhism, it makes generous use of legend and superstition. The 14th Dalai Lama, now reigning under a regent and council of priests in the lamasery-palace at Lhasa, was installed in 1939.

Elder priests, in accordance with custom, searched every corner of the country after the death of the 13th Dalai Lama in 1933, and "discovered" his reincarnation among young boys. The successor thus chosen will rule in his own right upon becoming of age.

UMI

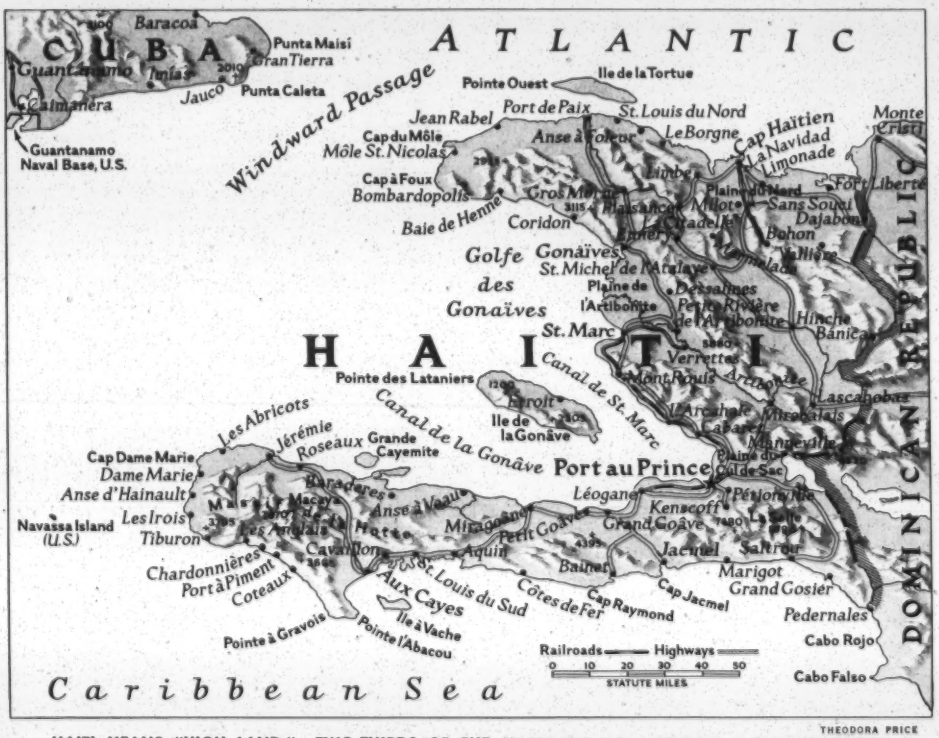
tlers got their first foothold in the north and Spain recognized French rule in 1697. To work their great sugar plantations, the owners brought over more and more slaves. The French Revolution gave the half-million slaves an opportunity to revolt against their 27,000 white masters. Toussaint l'Ouverture led the successful fight.

Napoleon sent an army of 25,000 to reconquer the country. Jean Jacques Dessalines, Henry Christophe, and Alexander Pétion, Toussaint's generals, continued the revolt after their leader had been tricked into capture and sent to France to die. In 1804 they won complete independence. Dessalines and Christophe became Black Napoleons, the latter especially leaving a stupendous monument to himself in the Citadel, often called the eighth wonder of the world.

Haitians today are a poor but proud people. Each year they celebrate the day in 1934 that the United States Marines evacuated the country after a 19-year occupation. Yet prosperous is the peasant who owns a donkey or a cow, or even a good pair of shoes. Most of the country's trade is with the United States. Chief exports are coffee, cotton, and sugar. Sisal, tobacco, and cacao also are important crops.

NOTE: Haiti is shown on the National Geographic Society's map of the Countries of the Caribbean. Write the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C., for a price list of maps.

For further information, see "Bare Feet and Burros of Haiti," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for September, 1944; and "Haitian Vignettes," October, 1934.



THEODORA PRICE

HAITI MEANS "HIGH LAND." TWO-THIRDS OF THE MARYLAND-SIZE REPUBLIC IS MOUNTAINOUS. MANY COMMUNITIES ARE ISOLATED EXCEPT BY SEA OR FOOTPATH

Bulletin No. 3, March 6, 1950.

New Cities Dot Postwar Globe

MADE-to-order model cities are getting a new lift in the postwar world. They have been the dream of social planners since crowded, haphazard industrial cities, with all their shortcomings, emerged as a product of the machine age.

The destruction of World War II, population shifts from rural to urban areas, and the building lag of the last decade all are supplying impetus for construction of communities devoted first to the comfort and well-being of the citizen.

Atom Brought Three New Cities to United States

Today's model cities—rising in the United States, India, South America, and Europe—are providing space for children and adults to play, in parks, stadiums, and community centers. Factories in modern dress are being tucked out of sight, away from landscaped residential areas; and shopping centers, churches, and schools are being conveniently grouped for all.

In the United States, city planners gained practical experience by creating the tailor-made atomic-bomb centers of Oak Ridge, Tennessee; Richland, Washington; and Los Alamos, New Mexico (illustration, next page). The garden city of Forest Park, Illinois, laid out on a 2,500-acre site for 30,000 people, is only one of several American postwar towns under construction.

India has scheduled one of history's largest model cities in the projected construction of a capital for the province of East Punjab. On a bare Ganges valley plain 140 miles north of New Delhi, a city for 500,000 is being envisioned, complete with a government administrative unit, university township, and industrial section.

Industrial City, an ultra-modern community for 5,000 people, is being constructed near Mexico City by a Mexican manufacturer, while Motor City—the first community built under Brazil's new industrialization program—is expanding to accommodate 25,000 workers in the tractor and airplane engine industries.

Planned-city Idea Is Old

England's Ministry of Town and Country Planning has started the development of five towns near London to take care of the big city's overflow of more than a quarter of a million people. They are Stevenage, Hemel Hempstead, Harlow, Crowley, and Aycliffe. New Coventry, a suburb of Sydney, Australia, will be a memorial to British dead of two world wars and will house 4,000 British ex-servicemen and their families.

The planned city is hardly a newcomer on the world scene, although emphasis on beauty, comfort, and health for the individual was rare until the 20th century. The Egyptian city of Kahun, built about 3,000 B.C. for workers constructing the Illahun pyramid, is among the first recorded examples of a planned city; but the small, crowded houses provided little more than bare shelter.

Lhasa, sacred city of Lamaism, counts perhaps 50,000 inhabitants. Its European visitors have been rare. Tibet's population is uncounted, estimates ranging from less than one million to as much as six million.

In almost every family, at least one son becomes a lama priest, living in a lamasery supported by the people. Almost every village has its lamasery (illustration, inside cover), center of both education and superstition. Some harbor more than 1,000 monks.

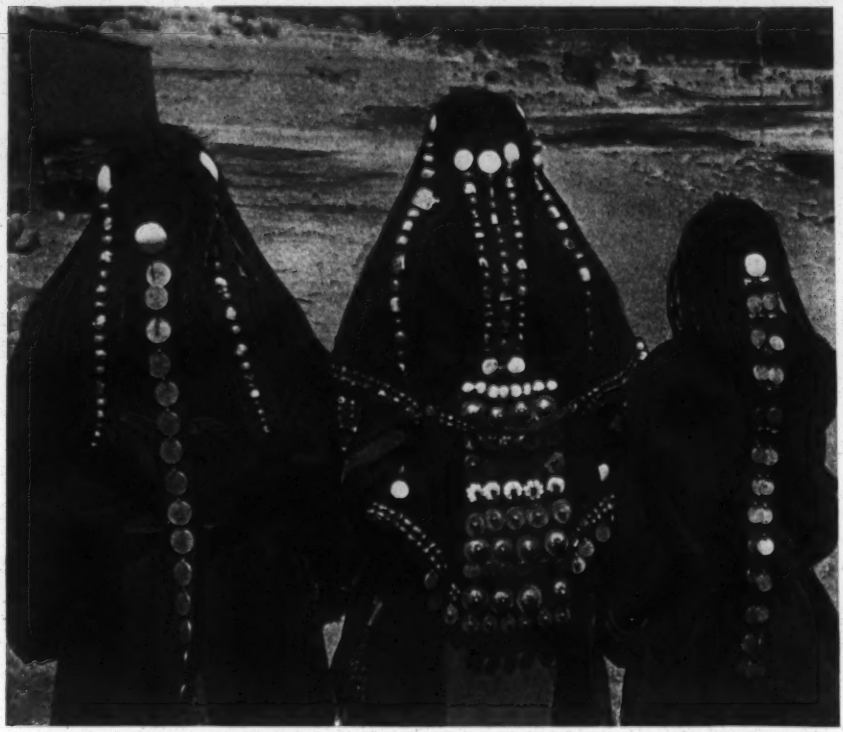
In mid-1948, a five-man trade mission from Tibet visited the United States—the first such indication of interest in expanding trade.

Late in 1949, the start of work on a hydroelectric plant near Lhasa was reported. It will bring modern lighting to what is perhaps the last of the world's capital cities dependent entirely on oil lamps.

NOTE: Tibet is shown on the Society's map of India and Burma.

For additional information, see "A Woman Paints the Tibetans," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for May, 1949; "Across Tibet from India to China," August, 1946*; and "With the Devil Dancers of China and Tibet," July, 1931. *(Issues marked by an asterisk are included on a special list of Magazines available to teachers in packets of ten for $1.00.)*

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, October 4, 1948; "For U. S. Trade, Tibet May Break Old Rules"; and "Isolated Tibet Closes Doors to Outsiders," January 12, 1948.



CAPT. BROOKE DOLAN, 2D

A NOMAD CHIEFTAIN'S WOMENFOLK DISPLAY TRIBAL WEALTH IN THEIR HAIR

Silver coins and turquoise ornaments give a glitter to Tibetan hair-dos already glistening with yak butter. The number of braids and decorations indicate a woman's social standing. The one in the center is the chieftain's wife.

Bulletin No. 4, March 6, 1950.

Mastiffs Become Scarce Amid Canine Plenty

EVERY dog has its day. The sturdy, powerful mastiff, oldest of English dogs, has had its full share of days in a long and honorable past. Today, however, the ranks of the historic breed are depleted almost to the point of extinction.

Dogs in the United States are at an all-time record peak—an estimated 20,000,000. Less than 100 of this total rate as pure-bred English mastiffs. Similarly scarce in England, they were about the most popular breed in both countries right to the dawn of the 20th century.

Julius Caesar Admired Them

Giant among dogs, the true English mastiff compares in height with the Great Dane. In weight it is much heavier—170 pounds comparing with 140 pounds for the Dane. Black of muzzle and ears, its body color may be silver-fawn, dark brindle, or in between.

Julius Caesar, in his account of the invasion of Britain in 55 B.C., admired the mastiffs which fought beside their masters against the Roman onslaught. To provide sport in the Roman arena as antagonists for bulls, bears, lions, tigers, and human gladiators, many of the big dogs were taken from Britain to Rome.

The mastiff was then already old in the annals of the islands. Phoenician traders probably introduced it to Britain six centuries earlier, where it marked an improvement in fighting dogs.

Next to its cousin, the Tibetan mastiff (illustration, next page), the English dog is probably the most direct descendant of the ancient Asian mastiff often depicted on Greek, Assyrian, Babylonian, and Egyptian artifacts uncovered by archeologists. The oldest of these are assigned to about 3,000 B.C.

Through the centuries the mastiff developed in England as a "ban" dog, chained by day, loose at night to protect peasant homes from thieves, to keep wolves from marauding. Tibetan nomad families to this day keep one to four large mastiffs to guard their tents.

Slight Comeback Recently

Until Queen Victoria's time, mastiffs in England provided cruel amusement in spectator pits for dog fighting and bull and bear baiting. On the queen's insistence, such exploitation was outlawed in 1835, though the law was held lightly for many years.

Absent from dog shows in recent years, the English mastiff has been well represented at recent Madison Square Garden shows. Its human devotees have banded together to effect a comeback of dogdom's mastiff population.

Developed in England, the bull mastiff was accepted only two decades ago as a distinct breed. It is described as three-fifths mastiff and two-fifths bulldog. Weighing 100 pounds or more, it combines the strength of the former with the pluck and fighting zeal of the latter.

According to some accounts, one mastiff and one spaniel landed from

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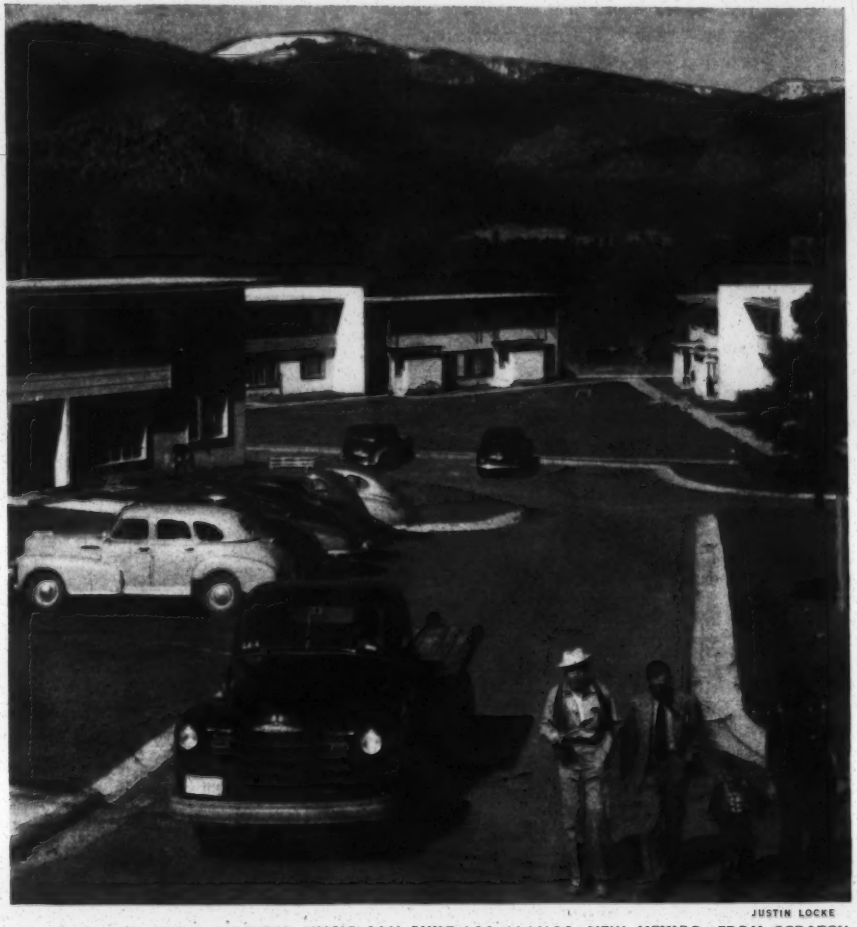
By 500 B.C. the planned city was not unusual in Asia Minor and Greece. It is, however, to the Roman military camp that most European and North American cities owe their straight lines and right-angled street systems.

Hangchow, Marco Polo's "first city in the world," was better planned in the Italian explorer's eyes than the European cities of his day, because these reflected the confusion in Western civilization following the fall of the Roman Empire. With the European Renaissance, when "Greece crossed the Alps," the dream of beauty in the city emerged to find dramatic expression eventually under Napoleon III with the clearing of Parisian slums for the city's magnificent boulevards.

NOTE: Sites of new planned cities may be located on the Society's World Map.

For additional information, see "New Delhi Goes Full Time," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for October, 1942; "Washington, Home City and Show Place," June, 1937; and "Capital Cities of Australia," December, 1935.

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, December 17, 1945, "Tel Aviv Is Palestine's Tailor-Made, All-Jewish City."



JUSTIN LOCKE

TO HOUSE ATOM-BOMB WORKERS, UNCLE SAM BUILT LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO, FROM SCRATCH

Bulletin No. 5, March 6, 1950.

Karachi Serves Pakistan as Port and Capital

KARACHI, capital of the Dominion of Pakistan, is an example of a modern success story because of its rapid development as a port of the Indian Peninsula. Facing the Arabian Sea near the Sind-Baluchistan border, Karachi ranked third among the ports of British India. Only Calcutta on the east coast and Bombay on the west surpass it as shipping centers.

Karachi is new as Indian cities go. It was not until the 18th century that a group of Hindu traders from a near-by state settled in this arid region known as "Kalachi," land of the sand dunes.

Near Indus Mouth

During World War II, Karachi was a station on the Miami-to-India lifeline of the United States Air Transport Command. It was not unusual for a colleague to be asked to fly home a pilot's laundry left the week before in Karachi.

When Britain annexed Sind in 1843, the value of a port near the outlet of the great Indus River became evident. The British improved the harbor and built wharves and warehouses. Karachi's population had advanced to nearly 360,000 by 1941. Since then it has more than doubled, according to latest Pakistani reports.

Karachi, as the Indian Peninsula port nearest to Europe, is the natural gateway for the products of the Indus valley as well as the border trade of the far northwest provinces. The city lies west of the main river delta, however, and its modern growth did not begin until railways linked the port with the upper Indus valley.

Chief exports from Karachi are wheat and cotton. Most of the wheat is grown on the sun-scorched plains of the inland Punjab. After the harvest season, lines of stevedores in white turbans and shorts or loincloths are busy loading the grain on the ships that crowd Karachi's docks.

Population Movement Creates Pakistan Problem

Irrigation has turned much of the old sand-dune country of Sind into fertile crop lands, adding to the port's seaborne commerce and increasing Pakistan's food supply. Now, with the laying of the foundation stone of a great dam at Kotri on the Indus River, Pakistan takes another step along the difficult road to self-sufficiency. This triple-purpose dam will provide irrigation, electric power, and flood control.

The usual problems of a newly organized nation are complicated in Pakistan by the colossal task of finding jobs and homes for more than 6,000,000 refugees who poured into the Moslem dominion after the partition of India took place in 1947.

Eighty per cent of Pakistan's people were farmers. When division came, from all over the peninsula of India they poured into the area designated as Pakistan, leaving behind their tools as well as their land. To further complicate the situation, nearly all the skilled workers—the craftsmen, bank employees, technical and professional men—were among the estimated 5,000,000 who left to live in Hindu India.

UMI

the *Mayflower* in 1620. On a Columbian Exposition stamp of 1893, Columbus is shown demonstrating to listeners with the aid of a globe. In the foreground lies a mastiff, perhaps the only dog so far honored with a place on a United States postage stamp.

NOTE: For further information on dogs, see "Born Hunters, the Bird Dogs," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for September, 1947*; "Animals Were Allies, Too," January, 1946*; "Other Working Dogs and the Wild Species," September, 1944; "Non-Sporting Dogs," November, 1943*; "Dogs of Duty and Devotion," December, 1941; "Hark to the Hounds," October, 1937*; "Field Dogs in Action," January, 1937*; and "Man's Oldest Ally, the Dog," February, 1936.

CAPT. BROOKE DOLAN, 2D

A PONY-SIZE TIBETAN MASTIFF GETS A RIDE IN A BASKET

Accompanying an expedition across Tibet, the huge dog's feet became tender on icy and rocky trails and it had to be carried by porters. The animal's bulk and savage loyalty to his master make him a good watchdog and protector, though here he seems placid as a kitten.

Geographic Oddities and Briefs

John James Audubon, famous naturalist, estimated a vast flock of passenger pigeons he saw near Louisville in 1813 at more than one billion birds. Yet 101 years later the last known passenger pigeon died in the Cincinnati Zoo.

Hamburg, Funkstown, and Foggy Bottom were names applied in times long past to the Potomac-shore section of the District of Columbia about where the stately Lincoln Memorial now stands.

Washington State has in recent years forged ahead of its neighbor, Oregon, to take the lead in the production of hops. The two states and California account for the nation's commercial crop of the plant.

The male cardinal fish of Australian waters holds the eggs of the female in his mouth until they hatch. During the five-week period of incubation he can take no food.

The departure of these Hindus practically paralyzed Pakistan's commercial life. The only business not affected was the trade in hides. For religious reasons, this had always been in the hands of the Moslems.

Within the next few years the Pakistanis hope to develop industries to process their enormous crops of wheat, rice, cotton, and jute. Before partition, this had been done in the mills of what is now the Republic of India. Development of hydroelectric power is under way with the building of Kotri dam.

Irrigation projects began some years before World War II. One of the earliest, built under the British rule, was the mile-long Lloyd Barrage (illustration, below) at Sukkur, biggest dam in Asia.

NOTE: Karachi may be located on the Society's map of India and Burma.

For further information, see "India Mosaic," "India's Treasures Helped the Allies," and "South of Khyber Pass," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for April, 1946; and "India—Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow," October, 1943*.

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, March 1, 1948, "Division of Bengal Upsets No. 1 Industry"; "Pakistan Is Divided State in Divided Land," and "Two New Nations Arise in Ancient India," October 13, 1947.

R. RAFFIUS

WITH MODERN ENGINEERING, INDUS WATERS TURN PAKISTAN DESERT INTO FERTILE FARMLANDS

Across the Indus, 230 airline miles inland from Karachi, the Lloyd Barrage, a mile-long stretch of massive masonry arches and piers, diverts enough water into canals and their distributing streams to reclaim from the desert 6,000,000 acres of land. The new Kotri dam, 170 airline miles downstream, is expected to irrigate 2,750,000 acres in southern Sind Province. It will also generate 107,000,000 kilowatts of electricity.